TUESDAY: BANUARE T' 11. 1517.

VERNIEE XXXIII.--- No. 84.

The ENQUIRER is published twice a week, generally, and three times a week during the session of the State Legislature,—the same as heretofore, Five Bollars per annum, payable in adverse. Notes of chartered, specie-paying banks (only) will be received in payment. The Editors will guarantee the safety of remiting them by wrill; the postage of all letters being paid by the writers, togethem by wrill; the postage of all letters being paid by the writers. To patter will be discontinued, but at the discretion of the Editors, until all arrearages have been paid up.

The Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall have the tenth graits.

THEMS OF ADVERTISING.

THRMS OF ADVERTISING.

50 cents. No advertisement laserted, until the seither been pointed transmit of the seither been pointed by some person in this city or its environs.

OMMISSIONERS' Sale of Valuable Property.

In persuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Henrico, in the case of Thernan & Co. rs. Fulton, &c., the undersigned, appointed C commissioners by said decree, offer at private saie, the following valuable City and neighbor-

hand Property, to wit: One Lot, situated on Water street, at the lower end of the Dock, and adjoining the Lot lately purchased by Mr. John O. Lay. This property lies immediately on Mr. John O. Lay. This property lies immediately on the Dock, below the Gates, and is a good situation for a Wharf and Lumber house. Mr. James Fisher, Jr., can

give any information respective it.
Also, one 20 acre Lot, within I mile of the Corporation line, on the Williamsburg road. It is surrounded by a ditch, lies well for cultivation, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of clover. James A. Fulton will

Also, the interest of the late Alexander Fulton, (being one undivided third pure.) in 12 Lots on Church hill, in the county of Henrico, situated near the Burying ground of the Adams family. Mr. Bates, the City Surveyor, will give any information respecting this property. The above mentioned pieces of property, if not disposed of before Monday, the 6th day of February next, will be set up to the highest bidder, at public auction, of

which due notice will be given.

Application can be made to Capt. William M. Fulton, Application can be made by those disposed to purchase.

P. N. NICHOLAS, Comm'rs.

WM. M. FULTON, 24wtd-69

FIGURE subscribers, acting under a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the

county of Culpeper, will, on the 21st day of next month, expose to sale, at public auction, on the premises, for eash, that large and valuable Farm belonging to Robert C. Carter, Esq., which lies on the North fork of the Rappahannock river, in the county of Culpeper, and in the immediate vicinity of the Fauquier Sulphur Springs. Lie tract is represented in the title papers, to contain 1 740 acres; some 400 of which, are river but on, and between 6 and 500 in wood, heavily timbered .- The entire tract is well watered, and its original quality was extremely good. Those portions of it which are now somewhat reduced, may, by a judicious system of husbandry, be speedily restored. —The buildings consist of a very large brick dwelling, which has never been entirely compicted, and another of moderate size in good repair, with such out-houses as are required on an extensive farm.

JNO M. PATTONA WM. GREEN. JONES GREEN. Comirs. J.SO. L. MARYE.

XECUTOR'S SALE.—Will! sold, to the highd est bidder, on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1837, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation called Wood's Farm, in Curles' Neck, Henrico county, belonging to the estate of Wm. Allen, decensed, about nine hundred barrels of corn, with a number of prime Mules, a quantity of fodder, shucks, plantation utensils,

Also -On Thursday, the 9th of January, 1807, at the plantation called King's Mill, in James City county, which the navigation by steam-nous on from four to five hundred barrels of corn, a portion of Potomac is impracticable, \$10 per passenger.

Then 31 the stock of cattle, males, sheep and hogs, farming ute a-

Terms-For all sums under \$25, cash; for that amount and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given, ou the purchaser executing bonds with approved scearity, before the delivery of the property.

GRIFFIN ORGAIN,

Executor of Wm. Allen, deceased. POSTPONEMENT. IF In consequence of the extreme severity of the

weather, the above sales were necessarily postponed—that at Curies Neck, until Wednesday, the 8th day of February next, when it will positively take place -- and that at James City, until Monday, the 13th day of Februrry next, when it will take place as stated above. G. O., Exar.

Jan 26 [52-ids] G. O., Exor.

AND FOR SALE -By virtue of a decree of the second county Court of Cl. sterfield, will be offered for sale, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, upon the premises, that portion of the land of Benjamin Hatcher, sen, dec'd, which was assigned to Susan Hatcher. his widow, as her dower therein, lying in the county of Chesterfield, four miles from Manchester, and adjoin ing the lands of John Howlett, Philip Michaels, Mrs. Patteson and others, and contains 196 acres. The improvements consist of a dwelling house and the necessary out-houses for the accommodation of a small family The place is well watered, healthy, and situated in an agreeable neighborhood; and the soil peculiarly favora-

ble to the grawth of Clover. Wheat, Oats, Corn and The land will be sold upon a credit of one year, tak ing bond with approved security, and retaining the title until the purchase money shall be fully paid.

JOHN HOWLETT, Com'rs. JAMES MARTIN ANDERSON EDWARDS. 21-w3w\*

REWARD will be given for the appre-beasing of my negro EDMUND KEN NEY, alias ROBERTS.—He is about 40 years of age, low, and well made, very large mouth, pleasant countenon a seidom failing to smile when spoken to; he has straight hair, and complexion so nearly white, that it is believed a stranger would suppose there was no African blood in him. He is so very artful, that in his language it is likely he will deceive those who might be disposed to suspect him. He was hired out for the last year, but I am informed has been missing more than two months. He was with my boy Dick a short time since in Norfolk, and offered him for sale, and was apprehended, but escaped under pretence of being a white man .- If taken out of the State, and delivered to me, in the upper end of Hanover county, or secured in any jail so that I get him again, the above reward will be given. If taken in

the State and secured in jul so that I get him, I will pay \$75. Address ANDERSON BOWLES, Dentonsrille P. O. CLOVER SEED. 300 Bushels of CLOVER SEED for

WORTHAM, MEGRUDER & Co. 75-2aw3w TOR RENT OR LEASE. That old and well known Establishment, the Union Hetel, situated on the of Samuel B. Morgan; together with a large three-story Dwelling House, adjoining the Tavern, on Old Street .-

corner of Market and Old Streets, now in the occupancy Passessian given on the first of January, 1837. From the central situation of this Establishment, and from the tan of custom it has had for the last two years, it perhaps offers as great inducements to any person wishing to engage in keeping a Public House, as any other in the State. For terms, apply to 11. WHITMORE. Petersburg, Nov. 20 59-46

\$250 REWARD - Absconded from my estate in Goochland, (Dover.) in August last, since Washington; remarkably tall, large and likely—brown complexion, about 25 to 30 years old—pleasing countenance, and very active and sprightly-no particular mark recollected. He was purchased of McLane's estate, in January, 1836, at George's tayern in Goochland-had been a waterman on James river for several years; is well known, and has a wife and other relations about Columbia and Cartersville, where it is believed he hav now be found. I will pay a reward of \$100 for his delivery to my manager at Dover, \$50 if secured in any a, so that I get him again, or \$250 if taken out of the State, and restored to me.

JOHN HETH, Richmond P. O. MOR SALE, OR RENT-The Foushee Grist Mill, situated on the James river, between Rutherfoord's

Mill and the Locks. -Apply immediately, at this Office [73-tf] Jan 5 DANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE .- A called meeting of the Trustees of Randolph Macon College will be held in Petersburg, to commence on Thursday, the 9th of February next, for the purpose of elect-

ing a Treasurer, for filling a vacancy in the Faculty, and for such other business as may be necessary. JNO. EARLY,

For The ENQUIRER is published twice a week, generally, and Extra General Meeting of the Louisa Rail-road Company. A T a meeting of the President and Directors of the Louisa Rail-road Company, at Louisa Court-house, on the 9th day of January, 1837;

Resolved, That a general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company be held at Louisa Court house, on the second Monday in February next, to take into consideration matters important to the interests of the Company, in relation to their application to the Logislature. to authorize the Board of Public Works to subscribe to

the joint capital stock of the Company.

A full meeting of the Stockholders in person or by proxy, duly constituted for that purpose, is particularly desired. By order of the Board, NATHANIEL THOMPSON, Clerk.

Form of a Proxy.

We, the undersigned, stockholders in the Louisa Rail-Road Company, do hereby constitute and appoint our true and lawful attorney and proxy to represent us in all general meetings of the said company, when we are not present in person or by some other proxy hereafter constituted for that purpose, and as such to vote upon all mestions before such meetings in our names, in the same manner as we ourselves could do in our own proper persons; hereby binding ourselves and our heirs to ratify and confirm the acts of our said attorney and proxy in relation to the premises. In testimony whereof, we have hereto get our hands and seals the

SEAL ] 1837. SEAL. SEAL 75-Lawtein RICHMOND & FREDERICKSBURG RAIL ROAD.

Rand nearly Completed-Wenter Arrangements.

Will Rail road is now in use from Richmond to within one mile of Frederick-burg. The following will be the arrangement during the Winter: At Washington, when the navigation of the Potomac s open, passengers will rest at night on board the steamboat, which will leave at an early hour in the morning. When the navigation of the Potomac is closed, stages

will depart from Washington. As soon as practicable after the arrival of the mail and passengers at Fredericksburg, the cars will leave the termination of the railroad, and arrive in Richmond the same evening. This being the Main Southern Mail Line, is regularly conneeded by stages to Petersburg, where passengers can proceed on the rail-way to Blakely, and thence continue stages to the South, by way of Raleigh, Fayette-

From Richmond, the cars with the mail and passengers going North, will continue to depart at 4 in the morning, until it shall be ascertained that the passingers can leave at a later hour, while the navigation is open, and reach Washington in time for the afternoon train of cars to Baltimore.

Resides the regular mail line, there will be in addition, a tri weekly line between Richmond and Fredericksburg, leaving Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M., and reaching Fredericksburg to dinner, and leaving Fredericksburg on Monday, Wedavsday and Friday, so soon as the cars arrive with the mail from Richmond, which will be about a quarter before 9 A. M. With a view of making this tri-weekly line a pleasant one, the trade in wood and other heavy articles between Richmond and Chickshominy will be separated from it, and this description of trade will be accommodated by running cars for it at such hours as may suit the company and not interfere with the travel. Charge for transportation from Richmond to Fredereksburg, \$ 4 per passenger. The Rail-road Company and the Stage and Steam boat Company receive the fare for each other to and from Richmond and Washington City. Fare from Richmond to Washington, when the navigation of the Potomac is practicable for steamouts, (including the transportation by omnibus in Washington.) \$50 per passenger. Face from Richmond to Washington, when the navigation by steam-boats on the

SOYDTON FEMALE SEMINARY .- The winter ED session of the Institution will commence on the 20th of January, and close the 20th of June. This school is situated in a healthy neighborhood, within a

mile of Randolph-Macon College.

Expense for a term of ten months. Board, lodging, and washing extra Teition for beginners, in English branches for the higher branches 20 00 25 00

in the languages Music, and the use of Pianos 30 00 Drawing and painting

Young ladies will be received at any period of the session, and charged according to the above rates from the time they enter. No deduction, however, for absence, except in case of sickness. A sufficient number of teachers is employed to give thorough instruction in the branches of education proposed to be taught. All effort at display is discountenanced, and the necessity of solid acmirements enforced on the minds of pupils.

63-47

The Petersburg Constellation, and Releigh Standard will inert the above weekly till the 1st February, and forward their accounts for collection.

MYONGORD ACADEMY .- The exercises of this Institution for the present year, will commence on the 25th of January, and terminate on the 25th of November. The course of instruction, which will embrace the languages and sciences generally, is designed to prepare students for colleges and universities.

The price of board for a session of five months, in-

cluding washing and fuel, will be \$75; of tuition, \$25; payable in advance. In conducting the Institution, the subscriber will be aided as herotofore by Mr. F. W. Coleman, A. M., of

the University of Virginia.
Students coming from the North or from the South, can be conveyed into the immediate vicinity of the Seminary, by means of the Richmond and Fredericksburg rail-road.

ATWELL C. COLEMAN, President. Address, Bowling Green, Caroline county. A SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach Languages and Music, and to take care of business in a store, factory, foundry, &c. wants a place .- Apply at this Office. Jan. 10.

CARD.-Dr. C. A. HARRIS, Dentist, has taken rooms opposite the Merchants' Coffee House, one square above the Engle Hotel, where he will be happy receive the visits of his friends, and all those who either from the loss or decay of their teeth, may be pleased to favor him with their confidence and patronage. Refer to Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. W. F. Lee, Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Rev. Mr. Plummer, Drs. J. Brockenbrough, R. W. Haxall, G. Watson, R. S. Bohannan, Jas. Beale, Thomas Johnson, Gen. B. Peyton.

75 THE Subscribers have formed a connection for the B. purpose of transacting a general Commission Business, under the firm of Winfree, Williamson & Co., in the city of Richmond, and Branch, Winfree & Co. in the town of Petersburg. They will purchase and sell all kinds of country produce, and hope, from their experence in the Tobacco and Cotton trade, united with a

strict attention to business, they will receive a share of public patronage.

All charges paid on produce consigned to their care, and reasonable advances made when required.

SAMUEL WINFREE,

RO. C. WILLIAMSON, THOS. BRANCH. Dec 13

HARK, the great Northern Champion, will make his next and last season in Virginia, at my house again, and will be let to mares as before, at \$75 the sea-A class of five mares will be taken at \$60 each. to be paid in the season. One dollar to the groom. The pedigrees of American Eclipse, Lady Lightfoot and their progenitors, are so well known by the breeders of the ace-horse, as to require no further comment. Eclipse has sold over and over again, at a very advanced age, for \$10,000-Lady Lightfoot has produced upwards of \$50, 000-and Shark himself has sold for \$15,000. These are facts that prove, upon the house-top, their vast superiority. Pasturage and feed for marcs as usual. No responsibility for accidents. The season will expire on the 1st day of July.

JOHN C. GOODE. 74-tl May

ORN MEAL.—We shall keep constantly on hand, at our Mills, a supply of fresh ground corn meal, made from sound white corn, for sale at the lowest mar-P. J. CHEVALLIE & CO. Nov. 11. 54-2awts

ENRY—The distinguished competitor of Eclipse, and sire of Alice Grey, Post Boy and others, will stand the ensuing season, at "Laurel Grove," Hanover county, Virginia, about nine miles north of Richmond. on the Mechanicsville turnpike; where the best care will be taken of all mares that may be sent to him .- Terms of covering, \$75 the season, and 125 to insure, payable President of the Board of Trustees. when the mare is taken away, or found to be in foal.

75—td J2n14 [77—tf] JOHN S. CORBIN.

HEALTH.

WHE CELEBRATED CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS of Dr. W. Ecous, evert a specific effect on the brain and nervous fluid, so that the publishing heart, the trenshous head, the dizzy eye, and the flustering mind, vanish before their effects like nevicus vapors before the benign influence of the morning sun. This tenic medicine is for nervous diseases, general deletiny, despepsia, indigestion and its consequences, as want of appetite, an apparent distension of the stomach, acidity, unpleasant laste in the mouth, cumbing noise in the bowels, nervous symptoms, languidness, when the mind becomes irritable, despending, thoughful, inclination and dejected. Hypoconditiacism, low sparts, publishion of the heart, nervous fritability, nightmure, disturbed sleep, themantism, spasmodic affections, dizziness of sight, and all other nervous symptoms, Dr. W Ecqua's Camomille Pills will effect a speedy and safe true.

tions, dizziness of sight, and all other nervous symptoms, Dr. W. Evgas' Camomile Pills will effect a speedy and safe error.

The various WEAKNESSES peculiar to the fair acc come immediately under the power of Dr. W. EVANS' CAMOMILE Publis, and hadies of fashion and respectability to this remark, as also in Europe, have found them to be the best medical appending to the toilet they ever met with, recruiting the decayed spirits, dissipating the head-ashe, dubiess, and largor, and creating a pleasing vivacity and chasing away melancholy. They give comfort and strength to the whole system. Persons of costive habits should occasionally use Dr. William

Evans' Vegetable Aperient Palls; the best known for hillous affect Evalus Vegetable Aperical Phis; the best known for intensealized in the set, difficulty of breathing, alcerated arsone threat, astima, inflammation of the eyes of every kind, and all those discussions in from obstructions of the circulation and inpurity of the blood.

So great has been the utility of these Prile, that the monthly sale amount to upwards of three thousand dollars within the various States of the Union.

Several thousand bestimonies have been received by Dr. Win.

Penns at thousand bestimonies have been received by Dr. Win.

Evans, at his office, No. 7, Division street, N w York, not only from the public, but also from respectable medical men, who have pre-scribed them in their practice,) speaking in the highest terms of their mident virtues. These invaluable pills may be had at Mr. C. HALL'S Bookston two doors above the Engle Tevern, Mini street, Richmood, Va. where application for agencies may be made by letter or otherwise also to Mr. Johnson's Fancy Store, Washington; and Messis. Morthnore, Mowbray's Fancy Since, Baltimare.

Nov. 8: 51-12m

PAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY.-This Institution will open the 15th day of January next, and it the superintentence of Mr. Charles A. Lewis, as Principal, aided by competent and approve assistants. The long experience of Mr. Lewis in the instruction of you. it, and his competence to the task, so well attested by his for-mer service in the Lastitution, afford an ample pladge of doc metal and last flectual advangement of those who may be commuted to his

The whole expense at this Institution, including Board, Justima, Wushing, dec., with the exception of Bod, Bedding and Could starting e §170, for End and Bedding, if furnished, the charge will be §6. It is haped, that the enlightened experience of the Principal, the calculations of the simution, and the advantage of a good Labrary, will scenar to the hardening on costinuous of that liberal patronge aloved by it for several years past.

Letter addressed to the Principal, in Villebore', Caroline county, Silver Eddo O Boarden and the that time to the Recognitions.

fill the Bill of D souther, and after that time to the Rappalanmock Academy, or to the President, at Port Royal, will not be two prompinat-tention.

Freedock of Ernstein.

November 4

52-41

November 4

\*ZMHE subscribers having associated themselves together, under the first of Co-accid & Nixxo, exclusively for the pripose of earlying on the Bry Goods haviness, but wholesale and retail," have taken the house formerly occupied by Win. & David Kyle, and mare recently by Jeonings, Mallan & Co., where they will be a few daysoned an extensive and desirable assertance of 85 de and Fancy Guels, which, having been selected carefully and purchased for each, they field assired that they shall be able to self on an favourable terms as any house in the city.—By I. oping every article that may be called for it their line—by shall be able to self on an favourable terms as any house in the city.—By I. oping every article that may be called for it their line—by shawing their goods at all times with the greatest pleasure, and not expecting persons to have unless they are perfectly outled, they flatter themselves that they will at least induce country mereliants and town dealers to call and expected stock before they supply themselves.

White Company Mansion House, Richmond, Sept. 9

TatWENTY DestalARS REWARD....Ran away from the school ber on the 14th isst, a negro man a good EDAGND KINNEY He is a low, well set follow, with dark, and straight bair, grey eyes He is a low, well set follow, with dark, and straight bair, error eyes, large month, and very quick spoken; he is about first year-of agonably the first persons would support his being a slave, and product that few persons would support his being a slave, and product that few persons would support his being a slave, and product the above man, or that of Edmond Underwood. He had on when he left, a white hat, everify new, and striped partialons. All masters of vessels are forexamed from taking said man on mark of vessels, as it is expected be well try and make his except. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said slave to me in the deposite banks, and which have been used and traded upon by them, as an addition of so much to their banking capitals. This is a state of things which has been understood from a state of things which has been understood from an addition of so much to their banks, and which have been used and traded upon by them, as an addition of so much to their banking capitals. This is a state of things which has been understood from a state of things which has been understood from an addition of so much to their banking capitals. This is a state of things which has been understood from an addition of so much to their banks, and which have been used and traded upon by them, as an addition of so much to their banks, and which have been used and traded upon by them, as an addition of so much to their banks, and which have been used and traded upon by them, as an addition of so much to their banks in grands and addition of so much to their banks, and which have been used an addition of so much to their banks. paid for the approximation of the property of the property of the property of the paid of Handre of the paid of Handre of the paid of the

Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Rail Road. 5 AST Requestion upon the Sockholders,—At a meeting of the Pre-sident and Directors of the Richardal, Frederick-burg and Pota-mac Rail Road Company, on the 25th May, 1846; mas Rain Read Company, on the Firm day, 1930; \*\*Recalved, That the residue of the capital stock, belag €40 on each share, be required from the stockholders, to be past at the following times, to wit:—\$1 on the 29th day of June, the 15th of July, 10th of August, 14 tof September, October, November, Becember, had January, to be deposited to the credit of the company, as horetofore, in the Bank of Virginia.

Resaired, That Stockholders who may preferanticipating in part or

entirely their instalments, be allowed interest on the amounts a wanced by them, until the periods when the sum would be payable. Extract from the minutes.

TILLIAM S. SHELBURNE, having engaged the school lately conducted by Mr. T. T. Bouldin, at Charlotte Court-house, would hereby inform the former patrons and the public generally, that the exercises of the ensuing session, will commence on the 15th of February next, and terminate on the 15th of July His price of tuition will be twenty dollars per session of five months. The course of instruction, intended as preparatory to the University, will include the English canches usually taught in such schools, the Latin and Greek languages and the junior course of Mathematics. Expecting to have but few students of the English branches, he will be enabled to direct his attention almost wholly to the Languages and Mathematics. Every means of exciting emulation among his different classes will be employed, and if diligence in the performance of his duties as Instructor, and unceasing attention to the improvement of his students, can produce the public patronage, he flatters himself that he shall meet with As to qualifications, see the subjoined certifi-

cates of Professors Harrison and Bonnycastle: Mr. Shelburne has been attending lectures, since the commencement of the present session, and has uniformly shown diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, and habits of accuracy and attention. As far as I have been able to judge from the opportunities, which the exerci-ses of the lecture-room have afforded, I would deem Mr. Shelburne's present knowledge of the Latin and Greek Languages sufficient to quality him to take charge of a preparatory school. With his zeal, talents, and habits of industry, he cannot fail both to augment his store of science and give satisfaction to those who may entrust their sons to his care.

GESNER HARRISON,

Professor of Ancient Languages.

University of Vinginia, Jan. 10th, 1837.

Having examined Mr. Shelburne in Algebra, with a view to his teaching that subject in one of the preparatery schools of the country, it gives me pleasure to state, that I find no other deficiency in Mr. S.'s qualifications, than what results from some want of practice; a very short period will remedy this slight defect. And I have no doubt, from my knowledge of Mr. S.'s talents and steady application, that in a few months he will become C. BONNYCASTLE. a very able teacher.

Professor of Mathematics. N. B. Board can be had on reasonable terms, in respectable private families in the village. Jan 17

BANK OF THE MISS. AND ALA. R. R. Co., ) Brandon, Miss. Dec., 15th, 1836. FATHE second instalment of \$10 on each share of A capital stock of this Company, is required to be paid on the 15th February, 1837, at the banking Heuse in Brandon, and Planters' Bank Natchez, Mississippi,

of J. L & S. Joseph & Co , New York, at the Girard Bank, Philadelphia, and at the Bank of Virginia, Rich-Those stockholders who have paid \$10 on each share on the first instalment, are only required to pay \$5 on

at the Bank of Alabama, Mobile, at the Banking House

each share on the 15th February. Z. P. WORDELL, Cashier. Jan. 26

SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD -Ran a way from the subscriber, on Monday, the 9th inst., a negro man, named Hawes. He is about 40 years old, not very dark complexion, about 5 feet, 9 inches highspeaks distinctly when spoken to; and somewhat rup-tured on the right side. I fear he has gone to Richmond, with the design of getting on to the North. Also, ran away from me about the 1st of September last, my man Mat-dark complexion, about 5 feet,5 inches high; near sixty years old-grey head, flat nose, thick hips and small ears. The relations of Hawes, live at Major Diggs', in Nelson; John Gatewood's, in Caroline, and Spencer Coleman's, in Spotsylvania: Mat's relations ive near Taylorsville, in Hanover. For apprehending and securing Hawes out of this county, so that I get him again, I will give \$50; if taken in this county and delivered to me, I will give \$25. For the apprehension of Mat, out of this county, so that I get him again, I will give \$25; or if taken in the county and delivered to me, CLAYTON COLEMAN. will give \$12 50. 77-2aw4w Caroline co., Jan. 14

OR RENT-my brick Store House now occupied by Messrs, Baltimin & All by Messra. Baldwin & Allen-possession given the 1st March next. This Store House is no doubt better finished than any other in Farmville. ABRAHAM Z. VENABLE. Farmville, Jan. 26. 82-Ut

ANTED, for the ensuing year, an honest, sober, capable Male House Servant. Likewise, a Female, to attend to Chambers and Wash. Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 18

In the capable Male House Servant. Likewise, a Female, to attend to Chambers and Wash. Enquire at this If I am asked, what is the end I propose—whether I am in favor of a specie circulation exclusively, and the total

Twenty-fourth Congress-2d Sess. SPEECH OF MR. RIVES, of Virginia,

On the Currency of the United States, and the Collection of the Public Revenue. In Senate, Jan 10, 1837. The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Rivesas a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, proposing to rescind the Treasury order of July 11, 1826 Resilved. That hereafter all some of money accruing or becomes: Reserved, That hereafter all sums of money accraing at occuming payable to the United States, whether from customs, patien had axes, debts, or otherwise, shall be collected and paid only in the legal currency of the United States, or in the motes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the sold legal currency, order the following restrictions and conditions in regard to such notes: that is form and after the passage of this resolution, the notes of no benk which shall issue hills or notes of a less denomination than five del-lars, shall be received in p. yacent of the public dues; from an in-ter the first day of July, 1930, the notes of no bank which shall issue bills or notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be re-ceivable; and from and other the first of July, 1341, the like problish tion shall be extended to the notes of all backs issuing bills or notes of a less denomination than twenty dollers: Proceeding backers. That no notes shall be taken, in payment by the collectors or receivers, which the back in which they are to be deposited shall not under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, agree

o mass to the credit of the United States as cash. The question being on the adoption of his substitute-Mr. Rives said, that in asking the indulgence of the Senate, it was not his design to abuse their patience by re-arguing the questions which had already been so fully and so ably discussed, in relation to the legality or the policy of the Treasury Circular. It was his wish only to state, somewhat more at large than he had yet had a opportunity of doing, the views under the influence of which he had offered the proposition which is now pending before the Senate as an amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Onio, (Mr. Ewing ) In reference to the most important objects of the Treasury Cir-cular, he regarded that measure as having done its other and the interests of the country are now much more concorned in the provision we shall make for the future, than in any decision we may pronounce upon the past, When I had the honor, some days ago, said Mr. R., of The course of Instruction will embrace all the breaches of a good.

Eaglish Education, embracing Natural Philosophy, the Theory and Practice of Surveying, Mathematics, and the Laim, Greek and French Languages.

The whole expense at this Institution, including Board, Tuition, Including Board, Including Board, Including Board, Including Board, Including Bo addressing a few remarks to the Benate on this subject, I said what I take great pleasure now in repeating, that anry Circular may have been viewed, of one thing I was thoroughly persuaded-that the motives which had induced the high functionary at the head of the Government to direct the issuing of it, were in perfect consonames with that elevated and patriotic spirit which had so conspicuously marked the whole course of his public life; and that no defect of legality, in my estimation, has been shown in the authority under which it was issued. I added, also, that the measure was properly to be viewed as a temporary one, to continue in operation until the action of Congress on the whole subject could be obtained; and that the President himself, as shown by the evid age of his measure at the commencement of the session, attach dino importance to its adoption as a per

assent rule of policy.

Gas of the leading objects of the Treasury Circular, at the time it was issued, was, to check that tendency extravagant bank issues and bank credits, which has so signally marked the history of the last twelve or eighteen months. But, so far as that object is concerned the same effect will now be produced in a manner not less certain, though by a process in ire gradual, and therefore easier and safer to the community, by the opera-tion of the deposite act. No one can doubt, Mr. Presideat, that one of the chief causes of the recent overaction of the banking system in this country, is to be found in the immense sums of public moneys left in the deposite banks, and which have been used and traded however much misconceived or mistepresented in regard to its true character, has, in my opinion, conferred upon the country a double benefaction of the highest value: first, in putting out of the way of the Government the templation, whose powerful influence we were already beginning to feel, to useless, extravagant, and anti-republican expenditure; and, secondly, in taking from the deposite banks that gratuitous and artificial increment of their capitals, which has been a main cause of the unnatural distension of our paper currency, and of that inordinate spirit of speculation, which has prevailed through the country. In gradually withdrawing, as we are now doing by the act of the last session, these large amounts of the public treasure from the possession of the deposite banks, and in avoiding, as, I trust, by a wise and provident legislation, we shall do, the accumulation of any idle surplus in future, the Go vernment will take away the stimulus which uself has given to the excessive issues and credits of the banks; and we may then hope that, under the salutary control of the laws of trade, they will return within those saie, proper, and natural limits, which the business of the

community requires.

While on this branch of the subject, Mr. President, I will make one other observation. However necessary or desirable the contraction of our paper circulation may be (d'it be, indeed, in the large excess which is sup used by many,) it must be borne in mind that there is no operation more delicate than the reduction of the currency of a country. A decreasing circulating medium, it is agreed alike by theoretical writers and by enlightened practical men, is precisely that condition in the momayed affairs of a community which is the most critical and distressing. It is a transition from high to low prices, from a certain and liberal reward of labour to di-cinished wages and precarious employment, from active and prospering industry to general languar and depression in all the operations of business. It is a change to which society always adjusts itself slowly and printally; and under the most favorable circumstances, must be attended with distress-often with extensive rain. Great caution, therefore, is necessary, lest it be unduly precipitated in its progress, or harshly aggravated in its effects. We have, in the history of our own country, at a period not tao remote for the recollection of most of us, a me morable example of the distressing effects of a rapid reduction of the circulating medium. It is stakingly exhibited in all its details in the able report of Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, on the correscy, in 1:20. It is there shown that the circulation of the country, in the three years from 1816 to 1810, had been brought down from 110 millions in the former, to 45 millions in the latter; making the enormous reduction of 65 millions within that short period! The scene of wide-spread ruin and distress, which ensued, is fresh in the memories of all who witnessed it. It inculeates, at least, the necessity of caution in the action of the Go vernment, on this subject. It is our duty to withdraw from the banking operations of the country that artificial stimulant which the Government itself has administered; but that being done, a just policy, in general, requires that the concerns of trade should be left to regulate themselves by their own natural and remedial laws. Regarding, then, the Treasury Circular as baving mainly done its office, we are now called upon to establish some permanent and equal rule for the collection of the public revenues. It is a duty which we cannot evade, if we would. In the joint power which the constitution invests in Congress, to "lay and collect" taxes, our duty is read to us in terms too significant to be mistaken. It is read to us in terms too significant to be distance. It is as much a part of the legislative authority to say in what manner and by what rate the collection of the public revenue shall be effected, as to say to r hat amount and from what sources it shall be raised. Important as

such a regulation is at all times, it derives, at the present moment, a particular interest, from its close connexion with the subject of the currency. It is in that connexion, that all who have participated in this debate have discussed the question before the Senate; and it is, doubtless, in that connexion that the public attention is turned with most anxiety to our decision upon it. I feel, Mr. President, all the magnitude and all the difficulty of this great question of the currency. There is none that rises higher in importance, or descends more deeply into the interests of society. It "comes home to the business and the busons of men," It all ets alike the humblest laborer and the wealthiest capitalist; on it depend the security of property, the stability of contracts, the confort and support of families, and I will add, in a great degree, the public morals; for nothing, in my opinion, is more calculated to unsettle the moral sense and habits of a community than the dispositions and pursuits fostered by the lottery of a fluctuating currency. In approaching such a subject, I feel all the diffidence which a just sense of its difficulty and importance properly inspires But, having submitted to the Senate a proposition which, if adopted, would, I flatter myself, exert no small influence on this great interest; and, as the friends of the Administration (myself among the number) have been accused of entertaining visionary, impracticable and pernicious notions, in regard to a reform of the currency, I must beg the indulgence of the Senate while I state, with as much precision as I may, the views of that reform, which I entertain, and which have determined the shape of the proposition now under their consideration.

In discussing the question of a reform of the currency, it is necessary to settle our ideas clearly as to two things: first, the nature and extent of the end to be aim-

suppression of bank paper, lanswer, No Even, if such | for the suppression of the small notes arrived, the latter In the present state of commercial progress and refine-ment throughout the world, it would, probably, he impracticable any where; but in this country, and under our system of government especially, it is obviously wholly unattainable. Whether right or wrong, we find twenty-six independent State Legislatures possessed of ted, and forcibly admonished British statesmen of the the power to create banking corporations. Whatever increasity of seeking a remedy-in part, at least-in a speculative doubts may exist in the minds of some as more solid constitution of their currency. Accordingly, to the constitutional validity of this power, the States in the beginning of 1820, Lord Liverpool and Mr. Robto the constitutional validity of this power, the States now actually possess and exercise it, as they have invariably done from the foundation of the Government, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced and carthere is not the slightest probability that they will ever ried a bill providing for the prohibition, after April, 1820, be divested of it. In every sater and practical scheme of policy, we must proceed upon the assumption that this independent State power will remain. How, then, can of its engetment, and repeated attempts were subsethe banking system to suppressed by this Government? Such Thotion, if entertained any where, would indeed be Utopian and visionary.
My object, then, would be, not the destruction of the

banking system and the total suppression of bank paper, but an efficient regulation of it, and its restriction to safe and proper Knits; not the exclusive use of specie now be considered as the final and settled policy of the us a circulating medium, but such a substantial enlargement and general diffusion of it, in actual circulation, as would make it the practical correspond common life. the universal medium of ordinary transactions-in short, the money of the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and sideration, have, from time to time, borne their testimothe tradesman; while the merchant should be left in the enjoyment of the facilities of a sound and restricted paper carrency for his larger operations. Such a reormation in the currency as this, would, in my opinion be productive of the most beneficial results. give security to the industrious clarses of society for the medium of all ordinary transactions. A bank note, exthe poper system. The labouer, in returning to the bosom of his family from his weekly tol, would no longer from statistical returns referred to by the Chancellor of and his slumbers broken by the apprehension that the Exchequer in the House of Commons, a few years bard carnings of the week, perhaps the ascumulation ago, that the amount of gold then in circulation was of long years of honest industry, might be dissipated. \$22,000,000, (twenty-two millions of pounds sterling.) a a moment, by the explision of a bank, or the bursting of some paper bubble. It would give scentify, to a great extent, to the whole body of the community, against those desistrous fluctuations in the value of property and contracts, which arise from the cubs and flows of an unrestricted paper currency. It would give scentity to the banks themselves, by providing them, in the daily inter of England at precisely the same amount. Allowing not be country, as aband int and accessing the many angain blatton since, the people of England. ble fund for recruiting their resources, whenever they should be exposed to an extraordinary pressure.

This, sir, is the happy state of things we might promise ourselves from reposing (as it is the aim of the pro-position which I have had the monor to submit, to do) all bank bulls under the depondingtion of twenty deliars with the commencement of the session, states the whole a solid circulation of gold and silver. Is there my thing | paper circulation of England, at this time, at one hunwild, any thing visionary, any thing permitions, in such dred and filly two millions of dollars. We may, there a system of conveney as this? It has the sanction, Mr. fore, conclude that what Mr. Gallatin says, in the pain-President, of the profoundest writers on questions of political economy, and has received the practical assent of the wisest nations. I am well aware that it would live pounds sterling, the amount of the circulating meill become me to present for the consideration of the talke currency in England has become equal to that Senate, any scheme which was not thus tested and approved. Of all the writers who have treated and ex- entire circulation consists of gold and silver, constantly amount questions of this character, none possess so high passing from hand to hand, and performing all the an authority as the author of the " Wealth of Nations" offices of exchange in the ordinary business of life, It has been well and justly said, that Adam Smith had and thus forming in fact, the practical currency of the done for the science of political economy, what Bacon and Newton had done for physical science, and Sydney metals which has preserved the currency of England, and Locke for the science of government, and the fun-damental principles of civil and political liberty. His banking which her Prime Minister himself (Lord Liverwork appearing contemporaneously with the American | pool.) in 1226 pronounced to be, in other respects, "the Revolution, was deeply instead with the free spirit, most use cure, the most rotten, the very worst, which it and the large and vigorous thought, which so remarka. Is possible to conceive." Much has been said recently, bly distinguished that great ers. He came forth as the z-alous and powerful champion of free trade, the in-flexible opponent of monopoly and restriction in all their deranged state of her currency. These embarrassments, multiplied forms, the ardent advocate of every thing that | in my opinion, are viewed in much too serious a light is liberal, generous, and popular, in the institutions of but, if they were not, it must be borne in mind that all society and the intercourse of nations. No work has commercial countries, however solid the constitution of ever exercised so large an influence for good on the po-hey and destiny of nations, and none, I am sure, consi-dering the stamp of liberty as well as wisdom impressed derangement in the currency of England, the source of upon it, is better en i led to the respect of an assembly of American legislators. Adam Smith, by a strange mis-take, has been held up, rather opprobriously, as the advocate of a paper system- as the founder, in fact, of surely, in that salutary check, the prohibition of small the paper school. Sir, there can be no greater mistake notes. On the contrary, the abundance of gold and than this. While he recognised the utility of a judicious alver which that restriction secures in the common cirsystem of banking, in diberating and putting into pro-ductive employment capital which would otherwise remain dead and inactive, and the facilities it is calculated to afford to commerce, he yet insists that the generate frentation of the country should be of gold and sil-

j'êts of banking and currency continue still to be ap-profied to by the culightened writers who have followed which it is to be accomplished? We have supported which it is to be accomplished? We have supported which it is to be accomplished? nan, as affording the soundest expesition of these subjects, the soundest expesition of these subjects, the term accomplished by the prohibition of the term and the sound subjects and the sound subjects and the sound subjects are wherever modifications of subordinate points may have been made by sub-equest inquiries, I will give to the Senate, and principally in the words of Adam Smith bining and, I must add, nathing else will. It is in vain to exelt, an outline of inssystem of currency. After speaking of the advantages to be expected from a indicious and properly compacted system of banking, he says expressly, but "the commerce as I industry of a country are no so secure when suspended, as it were, on the Dædahan wings of paper money, as when they travelabout on the solid ground of guid and silver." He says, therefore, it is the policy of wise Governments "to guard, not only against that excessive multiplication of paper money which mins the very banks which have it. but even against that multiplication of it, which enables them to foreign nations, leaving the former at home to perform till the greater part of the circulation of the country an office which it does equally as well, though it be with it. He then proceeds to show that "the circulation wholly without use or value abroad. The total incomtion of every country may be considered as divided into two different branches; the circulation of the dealers with one another, and the circulation between the dealers and consumers." His text position is, "that paper is well known,) at the memorable period of the bill money may be so regulated as either to confine itself trought browned by Mr. I'ut for the suspension of specie very much to the circulation between the different deal payments by the Bank of England, in 1797, in a letter, very much to the circulation between the different dealers, or to extend itself likewise to a great part of that between the dealers and consumers." This regulation is effected by fixing the denomination of the notes tree of the House of Commons, in a debate of great in-permitted to be issued. "It were better," he adds, "that terest and instruction on this whole subject, at a much no bank notes were issued in any part of the kingdom for a smaller sum than five panuds. Paper money would then confine itself to the circulation between the different dealers;" and where this is the case, he says, "there is always p'enty of gold and silver." "But where it extends used to a considerable part of the circulation between dealers and consumers, it bunishes gold and silver almost entirely from the country." The system of Adam Smith, then, resolves itself into this: that the circulation between dealer and dealer may be of paper, but that the circulation between dealer and consumer should be of the precious metals; that this result boucht to be secured by prohabiting the issue of bank notes for a less sum than live pounds, and that if such a restriction be adopted, there "will always be plenty of gold and silver" in circulation, performing all the offices of exchange in the fordinary transactions" of society, while the use of paper would be confined to commercial operations of a larger scale. Instead of being the advocate, far less the founder, of an unrestricted paper system, he urges the necessity of confining it to commercial accommodation a the farger transactions between dealer and dealer -He is in favor of the suppression of all bank notes under live pounds; whereby gold and selver will fell the ordinary channels of circulation, and become, in fact, the ominon practical currency of the country.

But this system does not rest on the authority of Adam.

Smith alone. Not to mention the illustrious names or the policy of other enlightened nations in support of it. it has received the successive sanction of a long line of the ablest practical statesmen in England. It is a comprhable fact, that the great work of Adam Smith baying appeared in 1776, the Parliament of Great Britain, in the very next year, passed a law prohibiting all bankers from issuing notes under the dearmination of five pounds. This continued to be the legislative policy of that country till the memorable year of 1757, when, in consequency of the exigencies and embarrasaments of that tremendous conflict, growing out of the French revolution, which desolated and convuls d Europe for more than twenty years, the Bank of England, with the sanction of the Government, suspended specie payments, and, at the same time, resorted to an issue of one pound and two pound notes. As soon, however, as the war was at an end, and the country was in a situation to adout of the resumption of specie payments by the bank, the enlightened statesmen of England recurred to the prohibition of all notes under the denomination of five pautids. This return to a sound of policy, however, was not accomplished, nor has it been maintained, without encountering a strenuous and persevering opposi-

There is something so instructive in the history of this reform of the currency in England, that it deserves to be traced somewhat more in detail. In 1819, a law was passed directing a complete resumption of specie payments by the bank in three years, to wit, in 1522; and at the same time, it was enacted that in two years after, to wit, in 1824, all small notes under the denomination of five pounds should be prohibited. The first provision was carried fully into effect at the designated period ; but, such was the influence of the country bankers, and other associated interests, that, before the appointed time

object were desirable, it is plainly impracticable - provision was repealed, and the final suppression of the the present state of commercial progress and refineexpiration of the charter of the Bank of England. -But the great commercial convulsion of 1825, which swept banks, merchants, farmers, every thing before it, with the destructive lury of a tornado, soon after occurinson, the one the First Lord of the Treasury, the other of all small notes under the denomination of five pounds. quently made to procure its repeal, before the perion fixed for its operation. But these efforts were happily unavailing; and the doctrine of Adam Smith, in regard to the prohibition of all notes under the denomination of five pounds, re-established in 1820, after experiencing the latter fruits of a temporary departure from it, may British Government. It has received the sanction and support of her ablest statesmen-of Liverpool, of Peel, of Canning, of Huskisson, of Brougham, of Welling-ton; all of whom, upon the fullest experience and conny to the value and importance of this essential restriction upon a paper circulation. And what has been the result in practice? Why, to

give to the people of England virtually a metallic cur-

rency; for, gold and silver form there the daily, habitual oredness of their later, against the casualties inciden to copt on special occasions, is a sort of phenomenon. Ca this point we have precise information. It appears, £22,050,000, (twenty-two millions of pounds sterling.) and of silver £2,000,000, (eight millions of pounds sterling) I do not speak of gold and silver locked up in the vaults of banks; but of that which passes daily from hand to hand, in the ordinary transactions of business. Mr. Gallatin, in his instructive pumphlet on the currency, published in 1839, states the metallic circulation land have, then, an actual circulating medium of gold and sliver to the amount of about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury, (who, doubtless, has access to the most authentic sources of information on the subject.) in his annual report at plat i just referred to, is substantially correct-that, "by the suppression of all notes of a less denomination than of bank notes of every description." One-half of the that derangement is to be found in those defects of her system of banking which were referred to by Lord Liverpool as making it so has cure and precarious, and not, culation of the country is the great preservative of the system, and the auchor which enables it to ride in safety amid fluctuations and tempests that might otherwise

overwhelm or subvert it. It is this abundant supply of the precious metals, filling and saturating the ordinary channels of circulation, means will, doubtless, accomplish the same end here peet to bring gold and silver coins into circulation, without a previous suppression of all notes of corresponding denominations. The reason is obvious. If there exist in any country two distinct currencies, both of them answering equally well the purposes of domestic circulation, but one of them possessing only a local value, confined to the country of its emission, whole the other has a universal and equal value throughout the world, the latter will necessarily grabfoad into the commerce of the world, in quest of the riches and productions of patibility, therefore, of a paper and metallic currency of the same denominations has grown into an axiom.-Edmund Burke, (whose suggestly in questions of this sort written during his last illness, to Mr. Canning, which the latter gentleman brought most touchingly to the nomore recent period, (1826) used these memorable words "Tell Mr. Pitt that, if he consents to the issue of one pound notes he will never see a guinea again." The prophecy, s'r, became history. No one saw a guitea in circulation in England while the bank continued the issue of one pound notes.

In 1828, when a great struggle again took place in the British Parliament, on the final consummation of the effort to restore a metallic currency, there was not a single distinguished man who did not bear his testimony to the truth of Mr. Burke's axiom. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, on that occasion, there was a natural antiputhy between the one pound note and the sovereign. They would not exist together, for the note soon drove the sovereign out of circulation." Dake of Wellington, who was eminently a practical man, and spuke from the teachings of experience, said, "the experience of the last few years had proved the truth of the theory, that one pound notes and gold sovereigns would not circulate at the same time. If you are to have gold in circulation, you cannot have one pound notes." Alr. Hoskosson, whose familiarity with questions of this sort was the result of profound studies, as well as matured experience, said, still more pointedly, "when the paper is let in, the gold will disappear. They might vote the money; they might coin it; but how could they return it in the country?" This remark applies most forcibly to our present situation. We have roted the metallie money; we have coined it; but it will not circulate. Since we corrected, by law, the undervaluation of the gold coins, (but little more than two years ago.) the quantity of gold in the country, according to the late annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; has increased fifteen millions. We have coined at our own finit, within that time, according to the same authority, ten millions of gold. But where is it? In the vaults of the banks, or hearded by individuals? and we shall never the banks of hearded by individuals? ver see it in circulation, until we have opened the way for it by a previous suppression of the small notes. we mean to do any thing practical and effectual for in-troducing a more general circulation of specie, we most begin at the right end, by first putting down the small note circuitlien.

This is the true policy of the Government, and is that This is the more the currency which has been steadi-practical reform of the currency which has been steadi-ty held in view by the present Administration and its founds. The honorable Senator from Massachusetts Webster) discovered great solicitude to know that is to be the system of policy of the new Adminis ration upon this subject. I have no means of knowing, Mr. President, which that gentleman does not equally possess. It is generally supposed, however, that the coming Administration will, in the main, conform its policy to the exemplar of the present. The inquiry of the honorable gentleman, then, may be satisfied by showing him what has been the policy of the present Administration; and that cannot be better stated than in the words of our venerable and patriotic Chief Ma gistrate himself. I beg the indulgence of the Senate while I read a very unequivocal and explicit passage on this subject in the President's message of the last year. In that document, he says: